



(A CURE FOR DIABETIS)

1. The first step in the treatment of diabetes is to
 2. identify the patient's current level of blood sugar
 3. control. This is done by measuring the patient's
 4. hemoglobin A1C level. The goal is to get this
 5. level down to 7% or lower.

2. The second step is to adjust the patient's
 6. insulin regimen. This may involve increasing
 7. the dose of insulin or changing the type of
 8. insulin. The goal is to get the patient's
 9. blood sugar levels under control.
 10.

3. The third step is to monitor the patient's
 11. blood sugar levels. This is done by
 12. checking the patient's blood sugar levels
 13. regularly. The goal is to keep the patient's
 14. blood sugar levels between 80 and 120
 15. mg/dL.
 16.

4. The fourth step is to provide the patient
 17. with education. This includes teaching the
 18. patient about the importance of blood sugar
 19. control and the risks of poor control.
 20.

5. The fifth step is to follow up with the
 21. patient. This involves scheduling regular
 22. appointments to check the patient's blood
 23. sugar levels and adjust the treatment as
 24. needed.
 25.

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The diagram illustrates the hierarchical structure of a 256-bit message. The message is divided into 16 blocks of 16 bits each. The first block is further divided into 16 sub-blocks of 1 bit each. The second block is divided into 8 sub-blocks of 2 bits each. The third block is divided into 4 sub-blocks of 4 bits each. The fourth block is divided into 2 sub-blocks of 8 bits each. The remaining 12 blocks are each divided into 2 sub-blocks of 8 bits each. The diagram shows how a large message is broken down into smaller, manageable pieces for processing.

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